

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8536

日八月五十一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1885.

二年

號十三月六英華香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

30 JUN 1885
HONG KONG

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 28, C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 920, J. H. Colord, Newcastle 12th May, Coal—
ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
June 29, CHAMPIAN, French cruiser, Martia,
Pescadores 28th June.
June 29, HESPERIA, German str., 1,130, T. Wagner, Shanghai 25th June, General—
SIEMSEN & Co.
June 29, YANGTZE, British steamer, 814,
Schultz, Shanghai 25th June, General—
SIEMSEN & Co.
June 29, GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916,
C. J. Berleben, Amoy 27th June, General—
BUN HIN & Co.
June 29, ALLIE ROWE, Am. brig, 340, G. B. Holland, Honolulu 10th May, General—
CHINESE.
June 29, MILTON, British steamer, 220, Kurtwig, from Canton, Ballast—Captain.
June 29, STOLE NORDSKE, Danish Cable str., 555, E. SIEMSEN, G. N. TELEGRAPH Co.
June 29, ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Astor, Holloway 28th June, General—
WIELER & Co.
June 29, MONTAHL, German sch., 70, Hansen, put back—BLACKHEAD & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
29TH JUNE.

Ioani, British str., for Saigon
P. Wilhelm, Dutch bark for Chefoo.
Greyhound, British str., for Holloway.
Three Brothers, British bark, for Quinchon.
Wah Young, British str., for Holloway.
Pa. Pendleton, Am. sch., for Manila.
Glucksburg, German str., for Singapore.
Astor, British str., for Amoy.
Leis, Norwegian bark, for Manila.
Willard Mudgett, Amur bark, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

June 29, GLUCKSBURG, German str., for Spore.
PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Glucksburg, str., from Amoy, 477 Chinese.
Per Yangtze, str., from Shanghai—General
MONEY, Mr. Allan, and Mr. Cheshire.
Per Alice, str., from Honolulu—Mrs.
J. Brown, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Cheshire.
Per Anton, str., from Holloway—43 Chinese.
DEPARTED.

Per Norma, str., for Stow—Mr. T. Kerr.
Per Anatolia, str., for Tsimshai—Mrs. Mackay
and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jamison.

REPORTS.

The American bark C. D. Bryant reports left
Newcastle on the 12th May, and had light East-
erly wind and fine weather.

The British steamer Longfellow reports left
Shanghai on the 25th June at 4 p.m. and had
moderate winds from N.W. to N.E. with high
Scattered swell and much rain to Pakishan;
thence to port light Southerly winds fine and
clear weather. Passed str. Feihou off Tong-ni
Point.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(For last Mail's Advice.)

Lydia.....Hongkong.....May 12

VESSELS ENTERED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Rossini.....Cardiff.....Feb. 19
Frank Pendleton, Penrhyn.....Mar. 29
Annie H. Smith.....Cardiff.....Mar. 31
Adolph.....Hamburg.....April 1
Geo. F. Mansen.....Penrhyn.....April 16
Napactus.....Penrhyn.....April 16
L. L......Penrhyn.....April 16
Grandes.....Penrhyn.....April 16
Isaac Head.....Cardiff.....April 18
Monarch.....New York.....April 18
Papa.....Hamburg.....May 3
Diplom (s.).....Liverpool.....May 6
Marabout.....Liverpool via Cardiff.....May 11
Haiphong (s.).....Antwerp.....May 18
River Indus (s.).....Penrhyn.....May 14
Hawke (s.).....London via Plymouth.....May 14
Palmyra.....Cardiff.....May 14
Ching Wo (s.).....Middlesborough.....May 18

NOTICE

FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHERREY'S SACCONES "MANCARILLA"
AND LIGHT COCOON—Bottled by
Sir B. P. P. P. Ltd., London.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA, Pts & Qts;
Bottled by DUNLIN STONE Co.
ALE & Bass & Co., Pale, Pts & Qts;
Bottled by DUNLIN STONE Co.
BEER—Lager "KRONENZ."
SCALES—Platform, 600 lb. to 1,000 lbs.
THE HOME SCALE Co.

MACHINERY—DRILLING, DRILLING MACHES,
Etc.—J. L. BROWN, Glasgow.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES—Good-
lass, Wall & Co., Liverpool.

WHISKY—"ISLAY BLEND"—R. O. SP.
"LAGAVULIN" Bottled by
MACKIE & Co., Glasgow.

EAU DE COLOGNE—Bottled by JOHANN
MARIE FARINA.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings, Sole Agents for China,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1885.

FOR SALE

CHAS. FEIDESICK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 100% WHITE SEAL
\$20 per case of 6 dozen flasks.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEVIOILLE.
\$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAURESE.
\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTE CANET.
\$8.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGUAUX.
\$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

VIENNA EXPORT BEER, from ANTON
DEINER.
\$84 per case of 6 dozen Quarts.
\$104 per case of 6 dozen Pints.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

CLARETS, from FISCHER & SANN.
VINTAGES, 1863 to 1878, from \$10 to \$24
per dozen Quarts.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
\$22 per case of 6 dozen Quarts.
\$23 per case of 6 dozen Pints.

Superior CLARETS, from FISCHER & SANN.
VINTAGES, 1863 to 1878, from \$10 to \$24
per dozen Quarts.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

R. W. RANDON & Co.'s BRANDY,
\$5 per dozen Quarts.

VIENNA EXPORT BEER, from ANTON
DEINER.
\$84 per case of 6 dozen Quarts.
\$104 per case of 6 dozen Pints.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1885.

FOR SALE

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
\$22 per case of 6 dozen Quarts.
\$23 per case of 6 dozen Pints.

Superior CLARETS, from FISCHER & SANN.
VINTAGES, 1863 to 1878, from \$10 to \$24
per dozen Quarts.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

R. W. RANDON & Co.'s BRANDY,
\$5 per dozen Quarts.

VIENNA EXPORT BEER, from ANTON
DEINER.
\$84 per case of 6 dozen Quarts.
\$104 per case of 6 dozen Pints.

POUILLC M. MONDON, \$6 per dozen Quarts.
\$4 per dozen Pints.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1885.

INCINNATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN
EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing
SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sole Importers—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1885.

[126]

BANKS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Office, 40, THREE NEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN LIAO-CHI, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLOMBIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit
and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues
Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection,
and Transacts Banking and Agency Business
generally on terms to be had on application.

H. A. HERBERT

Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1885.

[126]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 30th day of June, 1885, at 11 A.M. at his
Shop Room, ZETLAND STREET,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
150 PISTOLS.

100 REVOLVERS PINFIRE, BLUE,

100 Do. NICKEL,

65 BULLDOG REVOLVERS,

120 Do.

72 CARABINES.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

F. RAPP,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1885.

[126]

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

HOUSE No. 29, ELGIN TERRACE,
6 ROOMS.

HOUSE No. 9, MOSES TERRACE,

GODOWN or PRAYA, WAN-CHAI,

GODOWN at FLITCHFIELD BUILDINGS,

GOODS AND COAL received on STORAGE,

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Hongkong, 17th June, 1885.

[126]

TO LET!

N O. 5, WEST TERRACE, Entry from

June 1st.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 6th May, 1885.

[126]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to

Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 30th day of June, 1885, at 3 O'CLOCK,

on the Frontage of the

THREE LOTS, or otherwise as shall be

declared at the time of Sale.

VALUABLE LEATHER PROPERTY

bins, Numbers 19, 20 and 21, Ng Look

Lane, Syring-poon, Victoria, Hongkong.

AND Registered in the Land Registry as Sub-

section 4 of Part A of the LAND LOT

No. 681 and Section 2 and 3 of Section

B of INLAND LOT No. 681. The above

LOTS are held for the unexpired residue of

a Term of 99 years at an annual yearly

Local Rents discounted to Eleven

Dollars.

For Further Particulars of the Property and

Conditions of Sale apply to

SHARP, JOHNSON & STORES,

Solicitors for the Official Administrator,

or

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 29th June.

ORIGIN.

Notations are—
Java (New) ... \$350 per dol. free of all charges.
Java (Old) ... \$40 to \$50 per picul, all charges.
China (New) ... \$80 per cwt.
China (Old) ... \$42 " "
" " " "

EXCHANGE.

By LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer ... \$64
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$62
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... \$61
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... \$62
Locality Bills, at 4 months' sight ... \$61
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$44
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... \$42
On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$8
Credit, 60 days' sight ... \$7
On GENEVA—
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$74
Credit, 60 days' sight ... \$74
On LIVERPOOL—
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$242
Bank Bills, on demand ... \$237
On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer ... \$244
Bank, on demand ... \$235
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight ... \$73
Private, 30 days' sight ... \$74
Shares.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shares—\$158
per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$490 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$37 per share.

N.-W. China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share
Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 150 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$824 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$382 per share.

China Life Insurance Company's Shares—\$72 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$48 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
20 per cent. discount.

China and Manchukuo Steamship Company, Limited—
30 per cent. discount.

Douglas' Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—
nominal.

Luzon Oil Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$118 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$40 per share.

Singapore Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$71 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A.—par.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881 B.—par.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of—
ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE PERSONS, arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials' as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly arranged in a superior order and brought up to date.

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE LEADS IN CHINA. CODES OF SIGNALS IN USE IN VICTORIA PEAK. MAP OF THE FAR EAST. NEW MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG. NEW PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA. NEW PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI. PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

Among the other contents the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Sunrises and Sunsets, Moon, of Barometer, and Thermometer, Rainfall, Eclipses, Festivals, &c., &c., with the days on which they fall. Comparative Tables of Money, &c., &c.

The Hongkong Post Guide for 1885.

THE SECOND VOLUME, 1882-83, including 13 Monthly Numbers, making 1083 pages, is now ready with an exhaustive index title, &c., handsomely bound in cloth, gold lettered.

Price £12 or £12 10/- credit; and £1 or £1 10/- carriage to China (a bulky volume).

THE TRADE REPORT is now issued quarterly, containing the latest news of the Far East.

This issue contains the New Scale Hongkong STAMP DUTIES, which w. shortly come into operation, also tables of POSTAGE FEES, never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over 1000 printed tables, of which reference is constantly required by residents of China having commercial or political relations with the countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the CHRONICLE are fully summarized in an Advertisement, but included in the following:

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1842

TERMINES WITH FRANCE—1853

TERMINES WITH U.S.A.—1851

TERMINES WITH GERMANY—1853

TERMINES WITH RUSSIA—1853

TERMINES WITH JAPAN—1853

TERMINES WITH NETHERLANDS—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CAMBODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHAMPODIA—1853

TERMINES WITH CHINA—1853

TERMINES WITH COREA—1853</

EXTRACT.

MUSIC.

With all her winning wayward grace
Clad in the flushing robes of morning light,
Fair Music smiled at me, and I
Thrilled through, and through with now delight.

Screamed my arms to her eagerly,

And begged her stay her flight.

But when she answered, No,

To follow her I fled,

Where's e'er by sword will,

She might be led,

Still fairer grew she still,

Then the soft radiance fled

And left her browlow.

But more I loved her still,

And more of how she spoke

"You cannot, not strong your will

To bray the lonely stony ways

That all my life-path ill.

But love will master them I cried,

At length her firm, light tread,

With heavily opean step I went

By mountain wild and steep,

And dreary, sharp descent.

Through desolate tracks, and groping on

In darkness till my strength took flight,

Hill fainting then I dragged along,

Falling at last—for she was lost to eight,

And then she turned and came to me,

And all was light.

With her soft soothng hand

My throbbing brow was pressed,

Her presence grave and sweet

Filled with grateful rest,

Beside her touch my pain was gone,

But the past pain I blest.

For in that moment's preciousness,

A glimpse of life's great meaning came to me.

And told me, that somewhere, sometime,

Beyond this world that passes woarily,

A perfect rest will come, and we

Will understand all nature's melody.

FAIR D. HATCH.

IN HIS SOFTER HOUR."

Sunday, London during the season is, by recognised usage, consecrated to the nearly exclusive worship of lovely women. Even attendance at church is largely a feminine rite, and those gentlemen who do not flit to hear Canon Liddon, or some other popular pulpiteer, from the same motives which led the Athenian loungers to listen to St. Paul on Mars Hill, are in feminine tow. As for lunch—much the necessary supplement of church as the benediction after the homily—that is the most conclusive tribute yielded by modern civilization to the supremacy of the wives, mothers and daughters of the capital. The name of those benefactresses to that male sex who make their luncheon-table a focus for the wisdom, statesmanship, wit, humour, and eccentricity of the town, is legion. If they were only one-tenth as aristocratic as they are hospitable, how ineffable boon they would confer upon the human race! And yet, if the social monotony of these repasts is apt to pall, it is far from being altogether the fault of the hostesses. They have no sooner to hear of anything, in the shape of man or woman, odd or interesting, than they strive to captivate him for their sabbath show. If the secretary of the Zoological Gardens were to be informed that a grampus or a whale had been ushered into existence in the congenital sphere of the Serpentine or the Round Pond, he would naturally, at once, deposit an emissary to secure the water port of Regent's Park. In the same way, the ladies who organise luncheons, for the delight of the gifted and the eccentric, always retain a small reserve of ridiculous absurdities. The result, therefore, is, that even one of the unobliged guests at these meals, arises from the fact that there is so little originality going nowadays.

But quite apart from luncheons, the metropolitan sabbath signifies, from its commencement to its close, the triumph of London womanhood. The lady who cannot boast something in the nature of a sash may be compared to what her own drawing-room would be if it were denuded of the mirror. Possibly the fair creatures themselves derive more satisfaction from the receipt of afternoon callers than from that of luncheon guests. In the first place, the charm of accidental contrast and startling miscellany is never more abundantly forthcoming. Some years ago, at a time when the collision between the two parties in the State was the keenest, and the mutual animosities of the Conservatives were most pronounced, the late Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon, encountered each other on a never to be forgotten Sunday afternoon in a drawing-room in St. James's Square. Mr. Gladstone is seldom more happy than when he is entertaining the fair at tea in his private room in the House of Commons, or than when he can find leisure to flit like the elderly butterfly, which in these matters he is, from the drawing-room to the drawing-room of his choice. Mr. Forster is also a gay sabbatarian lover of the same catholic and innatiate tastes. There is, indeed, nothing more calculated to surprise the intelligent foreigner who chances to be in London just now than the Sunday peregrinations of English statesmen in the drawing-rooms of lovely women. It is not often that they are able to dedicate two or three hours to the amenities of aristocracy. Under other circumstances can the most uncompromising of party leaders be seen to such advantage? It is the change from the "passeggio a l'Allegro," and the sternest pioneer of the Revolution, to the "cavalcade" of amiables as he interchanges urban blandities with his beautiful hostess, or pratiques ardently about the latest scandal, and the forthcoming French play. To him these little tributes of politeness are, he would like to tell his most intimate friend, as he whispers complacently to himself, not without their peculiar usefulness. For instance, by the precepts of political utilitarianism, if he is conscious of a softer-toned temperament, he is not admiring the brilliant complexion, *tibia et vultus terreneque crurae* of Lydia; he is not really interested in picking up the dainty, morsels of fashionable little-tattle which may fall from her lips; he is not simply refreshing his senses by the contemplation of a lovely vision, elegantly seated on a couch, *de la Graces*. On the contrary, he is feeling, in the most pleasant and effective manner possible, the pulse of that metropolitan opinion which he affects to despise. The man who essayes to govern men must know as much as possible of the secret thoughts of the most frivolous of their species. They must be men of the world in order to be men of the people, and such is their devotion to political utility that they sleep to these gentle dalliances with a smiling countenance, and an approving countenance.

It would be interesting to know the opinion of Lydia herself upon these little attentions, these blameless gallantries laid at her feet like votive offerings by the men who have the credit of being the most inveterate enemies of the social order to which she belongs. One sometimes hears particular ladies spoken of as keen politicians. It would be true to say that they were occasionally keen partisans. Women in nine

hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, are not politicians at all. They may even participate in the political predilections and antipathies of others. But, in politics, they have—one speaks, of course, of the enormous majority—not vestige of interest apart from that which is purely personal. That they experience no slight gratification from the Sunday visits of the statesmen may be safely asserted. But why? Not assuredly because, as the visitors in question may think, they have the opportunity of enunciating their views on public affairs, but rather because they have a very promising chance of satisfying that curiosity which belongs to their admirable sex. It would be in conflict with certain well-established historical facts to allege that in the days of Lord Beaconsfield no lady ever communicated secrets of State to the public opponents of the statesmen by whom they were confided to her. Such an incident, however, is the very rare exception, and in all matters relating to political gossip lovely women acquire far more from those who prattle ardently with her than she imparts to them. Hence lies her chief and most admirable art. Without narking a single aggressively leading question, she gains just the knowledge which she needs, and yet, when the statesman quits the drawing-room of Lydia, it is with the impression that he has learnt much, and communicated nothing. Consequently he is entirely at a loss to understand how certain secrets of party, if not of State, are divulged. He recalls each one of his own social utterances, and can reproach himself with no indiscretion. *Dedas latas in generibus*, and he forgets that he has enunciated on two oracular platitudes, which the native wit and the acquired knowledge of Lydia have enabled her to extract by some highly significant side-lights. The afternoon calls of Sunday may be very innocent and agreeable diversions to the hard-worked leaders of parties, but it is twenty to one that those who derive substantial benefit from them are not the givers, but the recipients of the visits.—*World*.

THE SOCIAL FAILURE OF THE ATHLETE.

While the widespread popularity of athletic exercises throughout the kingdom cannot be but a source of gratification to those who see, in the muscular Christian, with the war cry "*mens sana in corpore sano*" inscribed on his banner, the fittest person to do battle in the great world's struggle of the present and coming generations, it is to be heartily hoped that the athlete has not contrived to make himself more socially acceptable than is actually the case. In spite of the fact that his council and festive boards are—sometimes—presided over by representatives of culture and high rank, and that he now and again attracts a considerable share of public attention, it is, unfortunately, says *Land and Water*, not to be denied that the athlete has, during the second decade of the great athletic movement, rapidly and surely deteriorated, from a social point of view, with each succeeding year. As there is nothing in this nature of athletics, by which are here understood participation in what are termed "athletic sports" and bicycle racing, per se, to influence the mind unfavourably, it should be instructive to reflect upon the causes which have led to the present deplorable state of affairs. There is no need to go back to the days of the Olympian, in whose honour Pindar wrote odes and statues were erected; the brief history of the present "movement" is sufficient for our purpose. It is easy for still young men to remember the day when the runner who could outstrip, and the boxer who could overleap, his companion, caused before the outside world as a man of some mark—as having, in his own particular branch, attained a pre-eminence that was alike honourable and creditable. He stood out with super-excellent players at other games of skill and endurance which still maintain, for their most proficient exponents, some degree of lustre in quarters where such is to be valued. But this halcyon time was of but brief duration—so brief, that many now doubt that it ever existed; for very soon the radical reformer appeared, with his axe, and laid about him at the root of everything that was good and solid. "Sport is not for a class," said he, "it is for all." And no one is more popular with the multitude than one which carries with the distribution among the outside many of that which is possessed by the inside few, this one was well taken up. We are far from wishing to deprive any one—he be never so humble and insignificant—of his right to partake of the sport, the love of which is born in nearly every Briton, but these reformers came along and laid violent hands upon that which others had propagated. This was probably no unusual thing for reformers to perpetrate, and it was doubtless in strict keeping with the rule governing agitators, that only those incite who have anything to gain by the institution of the state of affairs which they are working to bring about. From the moment the athlete became the vehicle of these schemers, whom it would be easy but unnecessary to classify and designate, he and his cause were socially doomed. He was patted on the back, and told what a fine fellow he was; and, plentifully baited with valuable prizes, very soon forgot all about the rôle of muscular Christian which he was to play. Human nature is but human nature, as the initiators of the revised state of affairs well knew; and the youth, dazzled with the prospect of winning, in a few seconds of time, an article equal in value to a third or one-half of his yearly earnings, fell easily into every trap laid for him. Bankrupt cricket and football clubs, and persons desirous of cheap advertisement soon learned to appreciate the value of a successful athletic meeting, and the big prize inquiry was soon in full blast. From love of sordid gain in kind to that of specie was but a step, and natural step, and the leather-lunged law-class bookmaker speedily became an institution at midland county and other country meetings, and indeed of some metropolitan ones also. With the bookmakers came the buying and selling of races, and other underhand swindling; and, thanks to the glorious equality which had been established in the land, the professional ranks began to be deprived of recruits who, finding amateur competitions more profitable and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society, he was the object of perfect happiness, and congenial, favoured them with their patronage. Naturally, the good men, who from the first had held out determined, if fruitless, resistance, fell away, and with them the respectable portion of outside patricians. As he himself, so was the athlete accepted by society,